

## CONDITIONS IN INDIAN TERRITORY INVOLVE DANGER.

Report of Special Commissioners of the Government in the Matter of Irregularities in Connection With Affairs in Territory Sent to Congress.

IN TRANSMITTING THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS THE PRESIDENT MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE CLOSING UP OF THE COMMISSION WHICH HAS CHARGE OF AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President today transmitted to Congress a report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton Rogers Woodruff in the matter of irregularities in the Indian Territory. The President says: "I call special attention to the condition of affairs in Indian Territory as therein set forth. In accordance with the recommendation of Messrs. Bonaparte and Woodruff, the members of the commission to the five civilized tribes have been informed that if they are to continue in the service they must cease all connection with business operations of any kind in the Territory, where it is possible that their official positions could have any effect upon their private business, even though no such effect be in fact shown. What further action, if any, is to be taken in regard to the commission or any of its members by the Executive will be determined upon after full consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and careful consideration of all the facts in the case.

"It will be noticed that the Secretary of the Interior does not believe it would be possible, in accordance with the suggestions of Messrs. Bonaparte and Woodruff, to close up the work of the commission this year and discontinue it accordingly. If it should be found to be possible I would regard this as desirable, and call the attention of Congress to the matter.

"I also inclose a memorandum of work of the commission to the five civilized tribes."

### THE REPORT.

The report stigmatizes the conditions in the Territory as involving "immediate danger of ruin to the genuine Indian population and profound discredit to the United States, exciting reasonable discontent on the part of all classes of the population and demanding prompt and drastic remedies on the part of Congress."

The report reviews that report of S. M. Brostius, agent of the Indian Rights association, on conditions in the Territory, and says that while the Brostius report contains a number of intimations and suggestions, and is in many respects, it understates the objectionable features of the administration of public affairs there and its specific allegations respecting Federal officials are substantially true.

It says that the connection of Tamm Dixie, chairman of the committee to the five civilized tribes, with the Canadian Valley Trust company impairs his usefulness as a public official and he should resign immediately if he is to retain his commission. His investments in which are known as "possession rights" in townsite lands are known as more objectionable than Indian Agent Shoenfelt is exonerated from all the charges made against him.

**IMPROPER INVESTMENTS.** The report also says that Indian Inspector J. George Wright's temporary ownership of stock, which he has since sold, is no occasion for censure.

Commissioner Thomas B. Needles of the Five Civilized Tribes commission admits owning a small interest in a corporation at Vinita and the report says the propriety of disposing of it should be officially suggested to him. The investments of Commissioner Breckenridge of the same body are stated to be of much greater importance and his considerable investments in corporation stock, the report says, have seriously impaired his usefulness. A. L. Ayiesworth, chief clerk of the commission, and H. V. Smith, its disbursing officer, the report says, are identified in public opinion with the supposed real estate speculations disproportionate to their means, and the report says such speculation should be separated from the service. The report says the Five Civilized Tribes commission can be abolished with advantage, the remaining work to be done by the Indian Inspector and the Citizenship court.

### READ IT THROUGH.

"Would Spoil This Story to Tell It in the Headlines."

To use an eighteenth century phrase, this is an "over true tale." Having happened in a small Virginia town in the winter of 1902, it is a story very much of the present. Up to a short time ago Mrs. John E. Harmon of Meigs Station, Va., had no personal knowledge of the rare curative properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Last January," she says, "my baby took a dreadful cold and at one time I feared she would have pneumonia, but one of my neighbors told me how this remedy had cured her little boy and I began giving it to my baby at once and it soon cured her. I heartily thank the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for placing so great a cure within my reach. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was." All druggists.

## NEARLY 500,000,000 ACRES OF FOREST

Some Facts and Figures of the Vastness of the Government Reserves in Idaho.

BY A. F. PHILLIPS.

Tribune Bureau, National Hotel, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7. Senator Heyburn, in compliance with a request to the President, has prepared and submitted to the Chief Magistrate some facts and figures regarding Idaho forest reserves. This in connection with his recent interview, in which the Senator induced the President to issue an order to the Secretary of the Interior to not set aside any more public lands for forest reserves until same had approval of Senators and Representatives of States wherein proposed reserves were to be created.

In area Idaho contains 84,290 square miles, or 53,944,600 acres of land. The existing forest reserves under executive order aggregate 4,822,240 acres; the existing withdrawals, 5,156,598 acres, or practically 20 per cent of the entire acreage of the State.

To this enormous aggregate the Bureau of Forestry has been contemplating an increase, and it was this conclusion which caused the Senator to enter a most vigorous protest and which resulted in the order of the President cited above.

Senator Heyburn pertinently remarks that if, when it is contemplated to create a forest reserve or withdraw lands from entry on investigation, the ordered and inspectors sent to examine the lands proposed to be withdrawn, instead of taking a map and blocking out the reserves thereon without any examination whatever, no mistakes would be made.

The Coeur d'Alene forest reserve is cited as an example. This reservation, created August 14, 1903, contains 138,240 acres. There is, or was, talk of extending its boundaries. The proposed extension would include mines which have produced \$200,000,000, and which today produce one-half the lead of the United States. Were this done, this reserve created, capital now invested therein would be drawn out and none would be or could be induced to invest, and the result would be ruin to a large number of people.

Take the Bitter Root reserve. This reservation contains 4,147,200 acres. Within its borders are several of the oldest settlements in the State, while some of the most important mining camps of the State are also located therein. In addition there are many valleys adapted for agricultural purposes. This reserve is not confined to head waters of streams or watersheds or mountain divides. It appears to have been created without any definite knowledge as to the character of the country and is paralyzing the growth of the State.

Then consider the Little Salmon reserve, created November 14, 1902, and partially restored in 1904, containing 691,200 acres, and the Sawtooth reserve, also created in 1902, with 1,034,450 acres. These two forest reservations comprise thirty townships and cover most valuable timber regions. A railroad now building toward that section is stopped by the restrictions which are thrown about the reservations, and the country is therefore tied up and capital shut out.

Besides these, there is the Priest River reserve, containing 645,120 acres; the Henry's Fork reserve, 50,000 acres; the Meadow Creek reservation, 138,240 acres; and the Pocatello reserve, 48,520 acres; this latter, however, is to protect the water supply of Pocatello and a necessity existed for its creation. Viewed as a whole, however, it is little wonder that Idahoans are protesting against the tying up of so many more lands in the State in forest reservations.

### 'FRISCO STOCKBROKER TOUCHED FOR \$800

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Minor S. Martin, a well-known stock broker, was the victim of a daring robbery. He was entering the Pacific stock exchange when he was jostled violently by a tall, well-dressed young man. The latter crowded the broker from in front and jammed him against two other men who were in the rear.

The tall man begged the broker's pardon and the three men disappeared. Soon afterwards Mr. Martin discovered that a wallet containing \$800 in currency had been taken from his inside coat pocket. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

### NOTED EXPLORER IS NEARING ETERNITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—Dr. E. R. Heath, a noted explorer, is dying at his home in this city, following a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Heath is a fellow of the Royal Geographical society and belongs to a German association of kindred purpose. He is Consul for Bolivia and Guatemala, and Consul-General for Honduras and for Nicaragua. Dr. Heath discovered a stream in South America, one of the sources of the supply of the Amazon, which was named the Heath river. Bolivia granted him a concession of several million acres of land.

### SIGNAL BOOK OF BRITISH NAVY STOLEN

NEW YORK, March 7.—It is reported that one of the most important signal books carried by the British navy, has been discovered to be missing from the Prince George, one of the ships of the channel fleet, says a London dispatch to the World. One Lieutenant, one warrant officer and two seamen have been placed under arrest. With the exception of the secret war code the lost book is the most important supplied to the navy. This in the disappearance of an important naval document in the past few years.

New Normal School Head. LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Dr. J. T. Millspaugh of the Normal School of Minnesota, was today chosen president of the Los Angeles State Normal school by the board of trustees to succeed Edward T. Pierce, resigned.

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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### HEAP BIG DITCH MAN; INDIAN ON STRAWBERRY

Special to The Tribune.

DUCHESE, March 4.—Been Heber, me. Bad news, me hear em. Heap big ditch man, Joe Reemus, em say, come on reservation, Strawberry. He make him big water-ditch, take em all water out Duchesne, over mountain, put him on Ian Provo, Heber, every place. Fuddy soon, Indian no feesh, pony die, melons kutch-l (no good). Me no see him; no saave Joe Reemus, me. Heap crazy, him. Washington give all this Ian Indian; give him Duchesne river; make em water on lacerne; heap water for Indian, ponies, Ian, every place; now, fuddy soon, mebbe so, Duchesne dry, kutch-l. Heap mad, me, heap fool, Joe Reemus.

No wonder the Indian kicks so vigorously at this usurpation of assumed authority, not condescending to call the Indians together, first, for a big talk, or consulting Washington before letting thoughts run riot to break into an Indian reservation. Idaho is making a fuss about Utah simply borrowing a little water now and then to raise the lake high for bathing; and why should not the Indian protest when he sees a river going at one scoop, and in his imagination beholds the speckled mountain trout standing on their heads and boring for nourishment into an unresponsive dry bosom.

Those who know the conditions in Strawberry valley, where it is too high and cold for crops, would not regard this new project as seriously operating against any plans or prospects for the Indian may have in his dreams for a lower altitude, streams come dashing from the canyons and reinforce this cherished and beautiful Duchesne.

But it is such surprises sprung upon their susceptible minds that keep the Indians in a state of unrest, and hinder their settling down permanently to improve lands and make homes for themselves. The agent will explain this matter of the big reservoir to them, and allay their fears, but there will still remain the anxiety to take the measure of that heap big ditch man, Joe Reemus.

The undertaking is feasible and far-reaching in its beneficent results to hundreds of people on the west side and in the valley, and this without serious detriment to the Indian; but to smooth down his ruffled feelings and keep him sweet in spirit so that he will not interfere with the works, break locks, wreck headgates, and send the precious fluid down the wrong slope, or possibly bathe in the reservoir and cause the management while doing so, there should be some demonstration of good fellowship of a tangible, practical nature that would appeal to the Indian as being appropriate, and also commensurate in degree with his grievances.

He is materialistic; the shadow is nothing to him; the substance, everything. And the men who had the audacity to even think of such a gigantic scheme to enrich the farmers in the Salt Lake valley, can pacify their offended friends on the reservation by getting up an appetizing bill of fare, appearing in person at the banquet, smoking the pac-

fic pipe of peace, counting over some wampum, and spending a whole blessed day in big talk.

Do this, gentlemen, if you wish long life, and a warmer place hereafter—in the hearts of your insulted but magnanimous fellow countrymen.

FAIR PLAY.

### A PLEA FOR CLEANING UP.

Editor Tribune:—I will try to again write on how to improve the landscape about us. And removing one of as great an eyesore and nuisance as any neat traveler from the Eastern States sees first in the cultivated parts of this lovely valley, no wonder that Pat said he could not see the woods for the trees. Go out a ride in the country; you cannot see the most homes or crops or stock in the fields adjoining our railroads or the public roads, for where there should be nice green grass there is nothing but obnoxious weeds.

Shall we judge the task of successful farming; look over the prospects, the more canals the more weed seeds for the farmer below. I have often thought if there is not a law in Utah compelling each one owning lands, there should be, to compel them to cut down all obnoxious weeds on their lands, as when most of them are deep rooted they take up the moisture from the earth and rob the crops of that much water.

I should say it would be a good act for each of our legislators to get up a bill to compel the destruction of weeds. How easy to run over and along the road sides with the mower when the weeds are young and tender, and not allow them to go to seed, to flow with the water all over and seed the fields! I think every farmer should be happy to think of the stock carrying seeds by the bushels up into the range to destroy the range, and to perpetuate the one great valley and low land nuisances. And then to think of our health in the fall, when the foliage falls to the earth, and the rains come!

All of this foul decaying vegetation send drift foul gas to poison the air we breathe. No wonder there is so much contagious disease in our land and destructive insects, when we allow accumulations for a hot bed to stay around our homes.

There is no use in complaining when we can see the causes all around us. It is cheaper and easier to have our homes neat and attractive than as most are. And there are so many of such, and other accumulations, both in city and county, and some of the worst in most of our back tenements.

When one sees the filthy conditions of yards and outhouses, what of our health boards and inspectors? I wonder if it is not the duty of pay for officers to see to these duties rather than build hospitals and hire doctors, nurses and, God knows, a string to draw on our purses.

Clean up and keep clean, and then see how the valley will respond to good treatment, and the children will become more and more. And all life will smile. And the human kind will be blessed and children yet unborn will come up and still bless our day, and history will tell its tale.

Talk about the gaseous black smoke of our cities, what about those gases from the fifth in the rear of our city homes? Is that not also a dangerous nuisance, and one of the very worst kind?

And about our road sides with such a growth of weeds! Our hold-up element has the best hiding places or a mad dog can lay in hiding to pounce on, passers-by and do mischief. T. W. R., Ogden, March 5th.

## FLORENCE ROBERTS'S OPINION ...OF McDONALD'S ZAZA BAR...



J. G. McDonald, Esq.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:—

Allow me to thank you for the packages of "Zaza-Bar." It is certainly a confectional creation. I believe Zaza had a sweet tooth by nature. If not, she certainly would have developed one by the taste of such delicious candy. A great play is one that contains something for every taste and appeals alike to gallery and boxes. The Zaza-Bar seems to have been combined on the same universal principle, and I wish it all the wide-spread popularity it so sweetly deserves.

Sincerely,  
Florence Roberts



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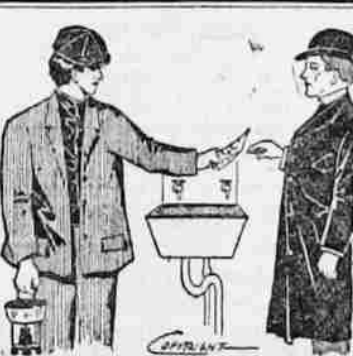
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